

## PROPERTY VALUES INCREASE NEARLY A HALF MILLION

Total for Rock Island Township Is Fixed at \$19,411,605, According to J. F. Moeller.

IS \$942,250 OVER LAST YEAR

Assessed Worth of Unplatted Lands, \$192,805; Lots and Blocks, \$4,924,805; Personal, \$1,352,950.

Total real valuation of all property in Rock Island township this year is \$19,411,605, according to the tax books which Assessor J. F. Moeller has filed with County Treasurer F. J. Clendinning. The figure last year was \$18,869,355, leaving an excess of nearly a half million or to be exact \$542,250.

Comparative Statement.  
Comparative statement of assessed values in Rock Island township for the past three years follows:

	1916	1915	1914
Unplatted lands	\$192,805	\$187,515	\$187,515
Lots and blocks	\$4,924,805	\$4,777,495	\$4,777,495
Personal property	\$1,352,950	\$1,352,950	\$1,352,950

	1916	1915	1914
Total	\$6,479,535	\$6,479,535	\$6,479,535
Unplatted lands	\$192,805	\$187,515	\$187,515
Lots and blocks	\$4,924,805	\$4,777,495	\$4,777,495
Personal property	\$1,352,950	\$1,352,950	\$1,352,950

	1916	1915	1914
Total	\$6,289,785	\$6,289,785	\$6,289,785
Unplatted lands	\$192,805	\$187,515	\$187,515
Lots and blocks	\$4,924,805	\$4,777,495	\$4,777,495
Personal property	\$1,352,950	\$1,352,950	\$1,352,950

Total \$6,240,946

Personal Property Totals.

Summaries of personal property totals in Rock Island township for this year and last follow:

	Number	Full Value	Full Value
Horses	568	\$53,010	\$53,490
Cattle	12	463	510
Mules	27	2,316	1,665
Steam engines	54	51,450	46,350
Saws	124	4,230	1,890
Billiard tables	57	4,410	3,555
Carriages	495	22,725	211,455
(includes autos)			
Automobiles	579	199,995	
Watches	76	2,310	1,950
Sewing machines	29	885	655
Pianos	1,258	\$1,480	\$4,965
Organs	3	2,130	200
Steamboats	24	40,425	41,850
Merchandise on hand		\$48,825	\$95,385
Material and manufactured articles	251,805	149,145	
Manufacturers tools	327,135	291,630	
Agricultural tools	11,535	22,245	

### CHANGE OF OFFICE

Dr. Alfred Stocker has removed his office to 214 Robinson building. Phone R. I. 523. Residence, 1151 Twenty-fifth street, near Thirteenth avenue, phone R. I. 336.

## FIRST PRESIDENT OF CHINA DEAD



YUAN SHIH KAI

Gold or silver plate and plated ware. 6,210 5,340  
Diamonds and jewelry. 8,565 9,420  
Moneys of bank, bankers, broker or stock jobber. 44,625 61,005  
Credits bank, bank or stock jobber. 46,425 23,175  
Moneys other than bank, banker, etc. 179,250 219,735  
Credits other than on bank, banker, etc. 52,860 40,470  
Bonds or stocks. 20,895 32,550  
Shares of capital stock of companies not incorporated. 1,352,950 1,324,775

ated. 8,100 9,600  
Property of saloons and eating houses. 12,870 13,800  
Household and office furniture. 521,550 514,725  
Shares of stock in state or national banks. 636,000 636,000  
All other property not otherwise listed. 666,515 582,225  
Total full cash value personal property. \$4,058,850 \$3,974,225  
Total assessed value personal property. \$1,352,950 \$1,324,775  
1915 1916  
Dogs. 359 458

## BRITISH WAR LORD LOST IN TRAGEDY

(Continued from Page One.)

hundred thousand trained men. Today more than 5,000,000 men are enrolled for the various branches of the service.

### Movements Not Reported.

There have been no recent reports of Earl Kitchener's movements. He was last mentioned in the cable dispatches of Friday when he went to Westminster palace to be questioned by members of the house of commons who were not satisfied with the conduct of the war. No intimation was given that he intended to leave England.

### Went Down Off Scotland's Coast.

The Orkney islands off which the Hampshire went down are off the north coast of Scotland. The Hampshire was on her way into the Atlantic and around the northern end of the Scandinavian peninsula into the White sea. Earl Kitchener probably intended to disembark at Archangel.

The Hampshire was one of the Devonshire class of six cruisers. She was built in 1903 and normally carried 655 men. She displaced 10,850 tons, was 450 feet long, 83 1/2 feet beam and drew 25 1/2 feet. She was armed with four 7.5 inch, six 6-inch, two 1-pound and twenty 3-pound guns and two torpedo tubes. She cost \$4,250,000.

The Hampshire has been in use as a scout boat and for carrying officials on various missions, having ample accommodations for the latter purpose. She was too old to take a place on the fighting line. When the war started she was in the far east and was reported to have been worsted in a fight with Germans in the south China sea. She was one of the British squadron which was sent to this country for the Jamestown exposition in 1907.

### Raised Greatest Army.

Of several things that entitle Earl Kitchener to a place in world history, the most notable is that he organized the largest volunteer army the world has ever seen, in the greatest war of all times.

Within a year from the sudden outbreak of the European war in August, 1914, the ranks of British fighting men were quadrupled by an increase from less than 1,000,000 to nearly 4,000,000.

All other great powers that entered the war had huge standing armies and compulsory military service. Great Britain alone faced the issue with confidence that its people would readily respond to the call of king and country without compulsion, and the precipitous developments that led to the war found both the people and the government unanimous in the verdict that Kitchener of Khartum was the man to lead in the recruiting and organization of the necessary army.

It was not a sentimental clamor, for though Kitchener was a proven hero of many campaigns, his personality was as impenetrable as hardened steel, and he was not a hero that could be loved; even the war office had no pronounced liking for him; but on all sides there was profound respect for his military efficiency and for all he had done to extend the domains of the British empire.

By mere luck Kitchener happened to be in England on one of the comparatively rare visits that he had paid to London during his long career abroad, when the European war broke out. He had just come home from service as British agent in Egypt, had accepted an earldom from King George, and was being talked up as viceroy of India. Within a few hours after England's declaration of war, Kitchener was appointed secretary of state for war and immediately took full charge at the war office, where he worked day and night to overcome the handicap which the central powers had over England in the matter of fighting strength.

He grimly told the British people they had a bigger war on their hands than they realized, and that he might last longer than they expected, but it was to be faced with entire confidence, and he, smiling, almost like a dehumanized machine, set about to make things hum. He had scarcely moved into Whitehall street when he made numerous changes in the personnel of the war office, which was said to be honeycombed with social and political favoritism.

dispatching a few hundred thousand regulars to France and Belgium to help check the onrushing Germans, the war secretary began recruiting and organizing his army of millions. The British Isles were covered with signs and posters urging young men to join the colors. Kitchener went through the country superintending the drilling of the army. From time to time were reports indicating his failure to get the number of men wanted, but within a year after the war opened Premier Asquith officially announced in parliament that about 3,000,000 men had enlisted in the United Kingdom alone, and almost another million in the overseas dominions.

### Was Criticized.

Kitchener, however, was the object of no little criticism. There was much grumbling because of the strict censorship he imposed on newspapers and his utter disregard for war correspondents. Notwithstanding this, the British newspapers gave him active support prior to May, 1915. During the winter months the war secretary had announced the "big drive" would begin about the first of May. The battle of Neuve Chapelle occurred in May, and England believed this was the beginning of the big drive. Shortly afterward reports reached England that the drive had halted owing to a shortage of munitions, especially high-explosive shells. A section of the London press then declared that Kitchener had made a serious mistake in providing large quantities of shrapnel and insufficient high explosives. Newspaper attacks went so far as to suggest his being displaced as war secretary, but the majority of the papers defended him. It was agreed that the raising of a big army and supplying munitions at the same time was too great a task for one man. The discussion developed the formation of a coalition cabinet and the creation of the new portfolio of minister of munitions, of which David Lloyd George took charge, while Kitchener remained as war minister.

### Won Fame Years Ago.

Without his crowning achievements as the great organizer of the British campaign in the European war, Kitchener had already won wide and lasting fame by his many campaigns in Egypt, South Africa and in India.

## ENGLISH WAR HEAD MEETS DEATH AT SEA



ener had already won wide and lasting fame by his many campaigns in Egypt, South Africa and in India.

He was born June 24, 1850, in County Kerry, Ireland, a fact that gave rise to the general belief that he was of Irish blood, but his parents were of French and English descent. His father was a soldier, but of no very high rank. He had managed to climb to the lieutenant colonelcy of a dragoon regiment, when he returned to the estate in Ireland, where Horatio Herbert Kitchener, the to-be distinguished son, was born. Young Kitchener received his fundamental military education at Woolwich, where he displayed only ordinary brilliancy, with the exception of his liking for mathematics. On graduation he received a commission in the Royal Engineers, but when not yet 21 years of age he attached himself to a French army in the Franco-Prussian war. He had been in the service only a short time when he contracted pneumonia during a balloon flight, and had such a prolonged and serious illness that he had to give up further service in France. Kitchener's experience in European warfare—prior to his direction of the great war of 1914—therefore, had been limited only to a few balloon flights in France.

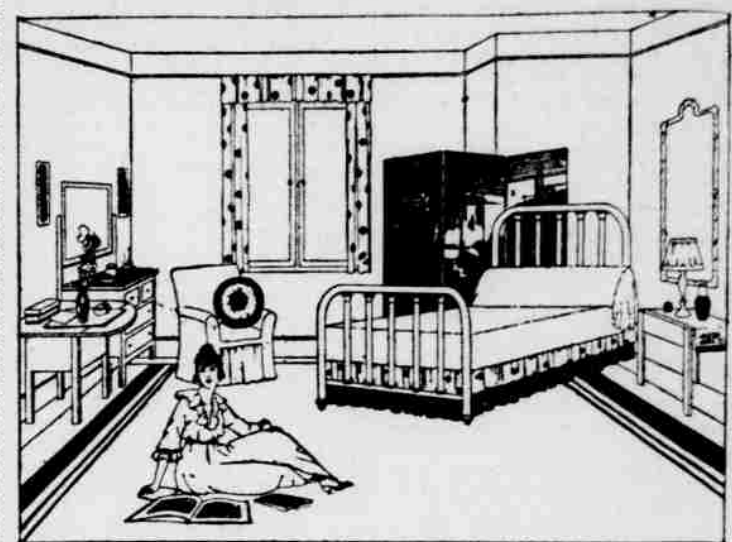
In 1874 when a British expedition was sent out to survey western Palestine, Kitchener was one of the eager volunteers accepted for this service. For months he roamed over the hills and valleys of the peaceful hilly land with his theodolite and surveying tape, and with this life in the open he grew to be a tall, gaunt subaltern with a hard face well burned. His contribution to the topographical knowledge of the Holy Land completed, young Kitchener was sent to Cyprus, which Great Britain had just acquired, to organize a system of courts, a work in which he displayed administrative ability and tact. It was while there, in 1882, that he took the first step on the path that was to lead him eventually to Khartum. Trouble was already brewing in the Sudan. Hearing that the Egyptian army was being organized by Sir Evelyn Wood, young Kitchener saw his opportunity with unerring instinct and lost no time in offering his services. The military authorities, recognizing at once his insight into the native character, put him in the intelligence department, and from the very outset of his Egyptian career negotiations of the utmost importance were entrusted to him and carried out with invariable success. As an intelligence officer Kitchener accompanied Sir Herbert Stewart's desert column on that heroic but disastrous enterprise known as the Gordon relief expedition—the relief of General Gordon from Khartum, where he had been entangled during the evacuation of the Sudan. Kitchener deeply took to heart the lessons of this fiasco, with its failure of transport and intelligence departments, and avoided these troubles in the expedition which he himself led some years later. In the meantime Kitchener was employed in innumerable fights and raids against the dervishes or Mahdists of southern Egypt. In 1888 he became governor of the Red sea territories and set in motion a series of raids on the notorious Osman Digna, the dervish leader. In one of these raids Kitchener's men were flanked and put to flight, during which he received a bullet which broke his jaw.

### Received by Queen.

By this time much was heard in England of Kitchener's work in Egypt, and when he returned there for a short rest he was received with honor and nominated aide-de-camp of Queen Victoria. With his health recruited, he went back to Egypt, where, on the resignation of Sir Francis Grenfell, he was appointed sirdar (commander) of the Egyptian army. His really great career dates from that time.

As an instance of the self-confidence with which Kitchener undertook his tasks in Egypt is recalled how he dealt with the war office as few generals before him ever dared. On one occasion he sent home for a special kind of gun. The war office suggested another kind. The sirdar repeated his orders. Next he was informed that the war office guns had been forwarded, whereupon he dispatched a politely insolent message home saying that he was very grateful, but the war office could keep its gun. His message read: "I can throw stones at the dervishes myself." As a consequence, the guns he asked for were forwarded without delay.

The Kitchener campaign that ended with the recapture of Khartum was considered by military experts as perfectly organized and faultlessly conducted. The Egyptian army that Kitchener had worked up to such remarkable efficiency was, when he first took charge of it, a band of unpaid, unfed and undermined fellows. It



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Will enable everyone to secure a high grade bed at a greatly reduced price.

There are various styles to choose from and a discount on each one.

Five filler Vernis Martin bed in either the full size or three-quarter size, finished with a baked on lacquer which will not chip or crack off. Bed can not be easily dented and can be cleaned by merely washing with soap and water. Regular \$6.50 value, our sale price only \$4.68

Two inch post, five filler, Vernis Martin bed in a neat rounded design, exactly like the bed shown in the illustration above. Made with the all steel one piece tubing, all fillers firmly riveted. Regular \$9.00 value, our sale price only \$7.35

An all square tubing Vernis Martin bed, full size, having neat mountings and finished with a baked on lacquer which prevents the finish from chipping or cracking off. An unusually attractive as well as firmly constructed bed. Regular \$16.00 value, our sale price only \$11.85

## Hill Furniture Co

1615-1617 Second Ave. Rock Island, Ill.

was said to be an army "without stomach, heart or backbone." But Kitchener worked over these helpless reeds of broken natives and made of them some of the finest of black battalions.

### Won Great Battle.

The fight at Omdurman, Sept. 2, 1898, just across the Nile from Khartum, was the greatest battle of Kitchener's time in Egypt. Osman Digna faced him with 50,000 Mahdists, while he had but 20,000 men. When the battle was over, 11,000 of the Mahdists had been killed outright, 16,000 wounded, and 4,000 taken prisoners, while the English and Egyptian loss altogether was under 500 men.

With the capture of Khartum, capital of the Sudan, which meant the re-establishment of British possession of these upper reaches of the Nile, Kitchener became the object of hero-worship in England. His campaign had been, and is to this day, much criticized, however, because of its ruthlessness. It was charged Kitchener trampled on his foes in an almost barbarous manner. On his return to England, however, he was generous enough to ask his countrymen to found a college at Khartum wherein the sons of the dervish chiefs he had fought and overwhelmed might be educated in the knowledge of the west, a request that met with such response among the British people that the fund required was far over-subscribed.

For his triumphs in the Sudan he was raised to the peerage as Baron Kitchener of Khartum, and received the thanks of parliament and a grant of \$150,000. Shortly afterward he was promoted lieutenant general and then chief of staff to Lord Roberts in the South African war, and on Lord Roberts' return to England in November, 1900, succeeded him as commander-in-chief in that field. By constructing a 3,500-mile chain of blockhouses he stopped the Boer raids and virtually ended the war in South Africa. This added to his popularity and prestige at home, and he was rewarded by the title of viscount, promotion to the rank of general for distinguished services, the thanks of the parliament and a grant of \$250,000.

### Head of Army in India.

Immediately after the attaining of peace General Kitchener went to India as commander-in-chief of the British forces there, and in this position which he held for seven years he carried out not only many far-reaching administrative reforms but a complete reorganization and strategic redistribution of the British and native forces. On leaving India in 1909 he was promoted field marshal, and appointed commander-in-chief and high commissioner in the Mediterranean, and later on took a tour of inspection of the forces of the entire empire, drawing up a scheme of defense of the overseas dominions.

He then returned to Egypt, the scene of his first triumph, in the capacity of British agent and consul general in Cairo—virtually a governor general—development of the country, building new roads and irrigation projects on a large scale.

During all the years the British people had looked on Kitchener's silent but effective work they had never been able to fathom his personality. A cockney non-commissioned officer, who had seen much service under him, summed up the general opinion when he said of Kitchener:

"'E's no talker. Not 'im. 'E's all steel and bice."

### Never Married.

He had steady, blue-gray, passionless eyes, and a heavy mustache covered a mouth that shut close and firm like a wolf trap. He believed with all his might in the gospel of work. He had illimitable self-confidence. For bungling and faint-heartedness he was incapable of feeling sympathy or showing mercy; an officer who failed him once got no second chance. He had a grim, laconic humor. "What is your taste in hairpins?" for instance, is said to have been the query with which he annihilated a dandified officer. He was indifferent to popularity, particularly among women, and though feted all over the world in social circles, he never married. In 1910 he paid a brief visit to the United States during a trip around the world. At that time it came out in the New York papers that the great Kitchener was a "woman hater." He took occasion to deny this and said the only reason he had never married was because he believed a man could not be a good soldier and a good husband at the same time.

All the news all the time—The Argus.

## How Thin People Can Put on Flesh

Thin men and women—that big, hearty, filling dinner you ate last night. What became of all the fat-producing nourishment it contained? You haven't gained in weight ounce. That food passed from your body like unburned coal through an open grate. The material was there, but your food doesn't work and stick, and the plain truth is you hardly get enough nourishment from your meals to pay for the cost of cooking. This is true of thin folks the world over. Your nutritive organs, your functions of assimilation, are probably sadly out of gear and need reconstruction. Cut out the foolish foods and funny sawdust diets. Cut out everything but the meals you are eating and eat with every one of those single Sargol tablets. In two weeks note the difference. Let the scales be the judge. Five to eight good solid pounds of healthy, "stay-where" fat may be the net result. Sargol aims to charge weak, stagnant blood with millions of fresh new red blood corpuscles—to give the blood the carrying power to deliver every ounce of fat-making material in your food to every part of your body. Sargol, too, mixes with your food, to prepare it for the blood in an easily assimilated form. Thin people tell how they have gained all the way from 10 to 25 pounds a month while taking Sargol and say that the new flesh stays put. Sargol tablets are a careful combination of six of the best assimilative elements known to chemistry. They come 40 tablets to a package, are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive, and J. J. Foley, Harper House pharmacy, and all other good druggists in this vicinity sell them subject to an absolute guarantee of weight increase or money back as found in every large package. (Adm.)

## Feed Your Little Chicks OATMEAL

If you haven't tried feeding your little chicks oatmeal, you are depriving them of the most tempting, nourishing ration ever prepared for their use. The best feeding advice of the World's Greatest Poultry Experts can be summed up in these few words "Feed plenty of oatmeal."

Thompson, Fishel, Cook, Felch, Owen, Curtiss, Kellerstrass and practically all of the other poultry wizards agree that for building large boned frames, meaty, muscular development, greatest vitality, early maturity, and preventing heavy losses, no other food for chicks can compare with oatmeal.

## SCHUMACHER OATMEAL for POULTRY

is especially prepared by the world's largest manufacturers of Oatmeal. We mill it to a special size and granulation for this purpose. It contains nothing but the finely granulated, easily digested, partially cooked, nourishing kernels of oats. We retain in Schumacher Oatmeal all the goodness of flavor and all the wonderful bone, muscle and nerve building elements. Your little chicks will like it. It tastes good to them and is good for them.

### Get a Sack—Start NOW

Right now is the time to start feeding oatmeal to your chicks. Right now is the time this wonder feed can benefit them most. You will be repaid many times over this fall in plump, extra heavy cockerels and early laying pullets. Feed Schumacher Oatmeal to your laying hens and you will find that it is unequalled for increasing the egg production. Get Schumacher Oatmeal at your dealer's. Start now. If he can't supply you, write us direct.

**THE QUAKER OATS CO. CHICAGO, U. S. A.**

Mr. Ernest Kellerstrass, Proprietor of Kellerstrass Poultry Farm—Home of the Famous Crystal White Orpingtons and Ow-tze of "Peggy," the \$10,000 hen, writes:—  
THE QUAKER OATS CO., Chicago, Ill.  
Gentlemen: In reference to the best feed for the little chicks, as well as for the grown chicks, will say there is nothing better than your Oatmeal Feed. There is nothing in the world that will develop little chicks as fast. We have fed it ever since we have been in the business and we know positively that that is what helped to make our wonderful success in the poultry business.  
Yours truly,  
ERNEST KELLERSTRASS.